# Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1828. [NO. 172.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
*At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.*

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.



## Factorage and Commission

BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for *GOODS*.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.

HENRY. W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—3mt173.

☞ The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

## *NEW CONFECTIONARY,*

FRUIT STORE, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has rented the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Norment, as a Grocery, and that she has just opened an assortment of Candies, of every description, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisns, Pearl Barley, Rice, Smoked Herrings, Oysters, Crackers, Pickled Fish, and Philadelphia Beer; with a supply of Coffee and Sugar, &c.

RACHEL COHEN

January 21, 1828—3mt79

## DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22d, 1828—67.

## TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

*Watch Makers and Jewellers.*

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

## A CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

FOR both sexes, is now taught by the subscriber and a female assistant, at Centre Meeting House in Iredell county, 25 miles west of Salisbury, 22 north of Charlotte, and 18 south of Statesville. The place is remarkably healthy and retired from the noise and bustle of the world. Youth may here be prepared for entering any of the classes of college, or they may be conducted through the whole course of a collegiate education.

Females will be taught the different branches of useful science, needle-work, painting on velvet, and the French Language. The object of the Teachers in this Seminary will be not merely to exercise the memory, but to inform the judgment, improve the understanding and to lead their pupils to a practical acquaintance with Science. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of youth, and the whole course conducted in the fear of God and with reference to the virtue of the Gospel.

The prices of tuition are $2 50 a quarter, for reading, writing and arithmetic; 3 75 for English Grammar and Geography; $5 for mathematics, painting, the higher branches of science and the Latin, Greek and French languages. Boarding may be obtained in the family of the subscriber, and in reputable families in the neighborhood, at the moderate price of $1 50 a week, payable quarterly.

ROBERT H. CHAPMAN.

*Mount Mourne*, Feb. 4, 1828.—3t71.


## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term*, 1827.

Charles Temple *vs.* John A. Chaffin—Original Attachment, levied in the hands of A. J. Worke.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or replevy; otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

6t74—per. adv. $2.

*Editorial Labors.*—The New York Statesman of Thursday, publishes an excellent article on this very interesting subject. The following extract we recommend to every reader.

As to the manner in which an editor's time is employed, a great deal is to be said. He enjoys no credit for any thing but what appears in the leaded or editorial columns: when, in reality, that is far from being the most arduous part of his employment. The perusal of papers received; selecting matter for republication; pruning it of redundancies so as to render it capable of admission, and digesting the whole with a view to furnish something on every topic of temporary interest in such space as he may have: all these, though they are not outwardly apparent, require a good deal of labor and consume a great deal of time. After these parts of his task are discharged, he sits down to commune with his readers in the original department; but he often does so with a mind distracted and fatigued by his previous occupations.

The present fashion among the ladies, of wearing enormous bonnets, with a profusion of gaudy ribbons and feathers, has incurred the high displeasure of our witty friend the editor of the Boston Bulletin. In one of his late publications he has issued against this fashion a manifesto, which has the following neither "lame nor impotent conclusion."

*N. Y. Gaz.*

"At a concert the other evening in Boylston Hall, it was our fate to be embowered beneath half a dozen of these immense quoiffures—and there we sat like a squirrel in the woods, listening to the mellifluous warblings of Miss Gillingham, and the nightingale notes of Mrs. Knight—with no more power of beholding the sweet minstrels, than though we had been ensconsced behind the forest of Bondy. Perhaps the fair wearers were not so very censurable in this instance—they were probably obliged by necessity to retain those enormous hedge-rows upon their charming noddles there being no space for them in any other direction. But, be that as it may, from that very moment we resolved to declare war against the fashion itself, and to issue this manifesto on the first opportunity. We hope to enlist upon our side the whole of our own sex, with the exception of those engaged in the importation, retailment and batting together of pink lustrings, ostrich plumes and yellow trimmings. Especially shall we stir up all the young bachelors in opposition to his overwhelming fashion, who will doubtless jump at the chance and *set their faces against it.*"

*The Philosopher and the Fool.*—Two men, the one a philosopher and the other a fool, were in the service of the same master, and slept in the same bed; the philosoper lay on the outside. One morning, having overslept themselves, the master, coming in with a whip, flogged the philosopher, who happened to be nearest on his entrance into the room. This I will avoid another time,' said the philosopher to himself; on the next night, therefore, he changed sides with the fool. In the morning they again transgressed, and the masetr came to chasties them; but reflecting that he had before whipt the man that was nearest, he thought it but just the other should feel his displeasure likewise; accordingly he went to the other side of the bed, and his blows fell again on the poor philosopher: thus confirming, by this example, the grand truth, 'the wisest cannot avoid their fate.'

Our readers will bear in mind the suggestion we threw out a few days since, that it was the intention of the Committee on Military Affairs to keep back the documents from the War Department, until a report to whitewash Gen. Jackson could be prepared to accompany them to the world. The proceedings of yesterday justified our suspicions. The report was made; it whitewashes the General, and it was ordered to be printed in connection with the documents. It is intended to send this report abroad as an acquittal of Gen. Jackson, by the House of Representatives; when, in fact, the House has passed no opinion on the report. The proceedings of yesterday are of a character to alarm every reflecting citizen. The rules and practice of the House have been entirely overthrown, for the purpose of serving party views and personal ambition. The very men who last year cried out so indignantly against the application of the previous question to stifle debate, have now applied it themselves, to stop short a discussion which was calculated to place in a strong light the violations of precedent and propriety by which the views of the party were to be effected. We call upon all patriotic and intelligent citizens to reflect on these proceedings, and to estimate before the next elections, the benefits which the country has derived from a Jackson majority in Congress.

*Nat. Journal.*

*The Previous Question.*—The legitimate object of the Previous Question is to *terminate a protradted discussion.* Yesterday it was used in the House of Representatives to prevent any Discussion on the case of the Six Militia Men. Mr. Sloane's resolution on this subject had been referred to a Committee appointed by a Jackson Speaker, and consisting of seven members, of whom at least Five were *Jackson men.* They made a whitewasnhing report, on which discussion was gagged by the *Previous Question.* No matter—the documents will now be before the People; and though they are arranged, or to speak more properly, *deranged*, by the Heroites in a way calculated to produce a deceptive impression, "Truth is Mighty, and will prevavil." We shall say more—much more—of this deed that *shuns the light!*

*ib.*

The proceedings connected with the report of the committee on Military Affairs on the case of the militia men, are calculated to arrest the attention of every man.—In the first place the documents furnished by the War Department, on the call of Mr. Sloane, were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed. It has been the uniform practice, when such order has been made by the House, to send the documents to the printer, forthwith. In this instance, the papers were instantly taken possession of by the Committee. No member out of that Committee could get a glimpse of them. They were kept by them about ten days while the report was preparing, and the party were receiving their cue; and the result has been the successful motion of yesterday to print the documents, as an appendix to the report of the Committee. It was to be expected when Mr. Wickliffe obtained time, in the first presentation of the documents to the House, to examine them, and see if any others would be necessary before the order for the printing was given, and when he subsequently moved for the printing himself, with a declaration that the friends of General Jackson had nothing to fear, that the documents would have been immediately sent to the printer, without any intermediate process or intervening agency. We have been mistaken. A process of preparation, digestion, and arrangement, has been considered necessary: and it has been deemed so indispensable, that the sules and practice of the House have been violated to carry it into effect. What is the plain inference which every man of common sense must draw from this? Does a good cause require all this caution to support it? If there was nothing to fear from the full exposure of all the facts to the public, why all this care and anxiety to rearrange them, and fortify them with an argument, carrying with it the authority of a Committee? Truth is above all this trickery, and the very resort to such management is of itself sufficient to fix suspicion deeply in the public mind.

*ib.*

The United States' Gazette informs us that Mr. Rush, the Secretary of the Treasury, has been confined to his chamber several days by indisposition.

Gen. Scott arrived at Pensacola on the 22d ult. and next day visited the troops stationed in that neighbourhood. He was to proceed immediately for Tampa Bay.

The accounts from the westward concur in representing the present as being an unprecedented season of rains & floods.—The town of Marietta, Ohio, was partly inundated, and throughout that state the damage done to fences, bridges, and mill dams, as given in the different papers, induce the belief that New Orleans is in a situation little less critical than it was about this time 13 years ago, though threatened by a very different element.

On Monday, 7th inst. the stage, in attempting to cross a rail way at Rocky River, 7 miles west of Cleaveland, Ohio, was lost, together with three horses. The late rains have swelled the stream so as to render them impassable in many places. Several mails, due from Columbus, have not been received.

*Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.*—It appears from a letter from a member of Congress, that this great Work will be finished in the course of the present year. Indeed, the writer states that he shall be disappointed if sloops be not passing the Canal from the Delaware to the Chesapeake in the month of October next.

## CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1828.

Agreeably to previous notification, a number of the citizens of Mecklenburg, who wish to promote the re-election of JOHN Q. ADAMS, met at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 22d ult.

On motion of Guy Maxwell, Esq. Capt. Hugh Parks was called to the chair, and Dr. J. McKnitt Alexander appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being explained, the chair was addressed in an appropriate and impressive manner by the Hon. WM. DAVIDSON; who, in the course of his remarks, adverted to the many false and slanderous charges against Messrs. Adams and Clay, promulgated at first by disappointed and ambitious aspirants, and still reiterated by their followers in various sections of the country; denounced the violent and unprincipled opposition growing out of sectional prejudices, and concluded by expressing the hope, that the good sense of the people would avert the awful blow, (which would ultimately tend to the subversion of the free institutions of this republic,) by *re-electing* the present incumbent, and defeating the efforts of one, unqualified by nature, education and experience, to discharge the high and responsible duties of the station to which he aspired.

The following report and resolutions from a committee appointed for the purpose, were read and unanimously adopted:

Your Committee respectfully report,

That the selection of the Chief Magistrate of the United States involves whatever is interesting to us as freemen,—our rights, our liberties, and the national welfare. On a judicious selection for this office, measurably depend our happiness, security and prosperity at home, our dignity, respectability and influence abroad, and therefore calls not only for the highest endowments by nature, but for an acquaintance with the science of government, matured by the advantages of practical experience; a profound knowledge of the relative rights, interests and usages of nations, especially every part of international law involved in our civil relations with foreign powers, together with the wide extended range of our commercial rights and privileges, under our treaty stipulations with almost every civilized nation on the globe. It is equally necessary that these talents and these acquirements be directed and controlled by pure republican patriotism, moderation, integrity and justice, the whole forming the necessary component parts, as distinguishing traits of one competent to fill the office of Chief Magistrate, in our national concerns.

Your committee believe that these talents and these acquirements have heretofore been the great object and leading motives, with the people of the United States, in making their selection for Chief Magistrate, and by thus selecting talents and experience, competent to the discharge of the duties of this office, they have heretofore secured, and may thus always perpetuate, that correct administration of our happy government, which has placed us in our present elevated situation; and in this way alone, can they hope to secure the great objects, to which the energies and solicitude of an independent people ought to be directed, in order to perpetuate those sacred rights and liberties, received from our ancestors, and to hand them down unimpaired to posterity.

Your committee with confidence state, that our *present* administration possesses these talents and acquirements, and have pursued those measures and that policy, which, tested by long experience, have resulted in national and individual prosperity. They have husbanded all our resources, so as fairly and promptly to meet every requisition of the nation, and have guarded, with unremitting attention, our equal rights and equal liberties, as guaranteed to us by our civil institutions; and have also maintained all our foreign relations, with firmness, dignity and decission; and in doing so, have given the nation a sacred pledge of continued moderation and justice in our national affairs. To change our Chief Magistrate now, would be tacitly to admit such mal-Administration, as to require a change of this order of things, as well as an entire change in the leading measures and policy of our national affairs, the correctness of which has been tested by long experience; a change from those measures and that policy, which have elevated our civil institutions to the honor and influence of being the hope of the oppressed, an example for the world, the tyrant's dread, and the patriots' boast.

Sincerely believing the correctness of this exposition of our present national and executive affairs, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That in all republican governments, every member of society ought to be sustained in his appropriate sphere, according to his talents, experience, integrity and patriotism; and that a deviation from this as a standard rule, is always dangerous to the happiness, security and prosperity of the citizens, as it may give a misdirection to our intricate and important commercial interests and foreign relations, or may render the great interests of the nation, subordinate to sectional predilections, or personal aggrandizement.

*Resolved*, That although we highly appreciate the talents and experience of General Andrew Jackson, as a military officer, and most cheerfully award to him all the honor due for his services; yet we have no evidence of his talents or experience as a Statesman;—his talents are purely military, and his pretensions to the high civil office to which he aspires, being founded alone on his military fame, we think the precedent would be bad, and the liberties of our country and the best interest of its citizens might be hereafter endangered, by rewarding military success with the highest civil office within the gift of the people. We will therefore use all honorable means to prevent the election of General Jackson to the office of President of the U. States.

*Resolved*, That the character of our public offices, constituting a part of the national wealth, we view with signal disapprobation the disingenuous conduct of Gen. Jackson's friends in reiterating against our Chief Magistrate and Mr. Clay, the charge of corruption, which the testimony of those with whom it was said to have originated, proved groundless, which that furnished by Mr. Clay most triumphantly refuted:—that we have the most ample confidence in the honesty and incorruptible conduct of those illustrious and unworthily traduced men.

*Resolved*, That we approve of the nomination made by the Administration Convention in Pennsylvania, of Richard Rush for Vice President of the U. States, that we will give him our support, and use all honorable means to promote his election in this State.

*Resolved*, That we approve of the proceedings of the Administration Convention held in Raleigh on the 20th December last, and cordially approve of the Electoral Ticket formed by them.

*Resolved*, That the following persons be appointed a committee of Correspondence and Vigilance for this county, to wit:—

Dr. David R. Dunlap, Dr. Jos. McKnitt Alexander, Hugh Meenan, Wm. L. Davidson, Alexander Grier, Laird Harris, Isaac Campbell, Henry Foster, James Dinkins, James Wilson, John Stitt, Wm. Houston, Guy Maxwell, Sam'l McComb, Rob't D. Alexander, Abner Hunter, Thos. Hope, D. A. Caldwell, Francis Wilson, Alexander Geton, Doct. J. M Davidson, Doct. Thos. Caldwell, Andrew Elliott, Green Kendrick, John Lawson, L. Bingham, Thos. Dunn, Wm. Davidson, John H. Davidson, Doct. J. D. Boyd, Patrick Johnson, Rob't Wilson, Matthew Wallace, Robert Sloan, Esq. Solomon Reed, John Patterson, John Black, Philander Alexander, Joseph McGinnis, Joab Alexander, Amos Alexander, John Dow, Col. Samuel Neel, John Hartt, Esq. James Cunningham, Capt. Robert Cochran, Maj. Wm. M. Bostwick.

### *ADMINISTRATION MEETING.*

Agreeably to notice previously given, a meeting of the citizens of Rowan county, favorable to the present administration and opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson, took place in the Court-House in Salisbury on Wednesday, the 20th February.

When, on motion of John Beard, jr. Esq. George Andrews, Esq. was called to the chair, and Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand, Jno. Beard, sen. and Thomas L. Cowan, Esqrs. appointed assistant chairmen; and on motion of Richard H. Alexander, Esq. Junius Sneed and Samuel Silliman were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Alexander, upon whose motion, a committee, consisting of John Beard, jr. John Andrews, Elkanah Austin, Jesse W. Walton, John Clement, Thomas Chambers, Albert Torrence, Thomas Dews, Richard H. Alexander & Richmond Pearson, was appointed to report an address to the people of the County on the subject of the Presidential election.

The committee retired, and after a short consultation, returned and reported through Maj. Beard the following address. (Our limits will not permit us to publish the address at this time; but it will shortly appear in Pamphlet form.)

The following resolutions were offered by Major Beard.

*Resolved*, That while we admit Gen. Jackson's military capacity and services, we have no confidence in his talents and temper for civil affairs; and we therefore deprecate his election to the Presidency, as a precedent dangerous to the stability of our constitution.

*Resolved*, That we discredit and condemn the charge of intrigue and corruption imputed to Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay; that our confidence in their talents and integrity is undiminished, and that we will use all honorable means to promote the re-election of Mr. Adams.

*Resolved*, That we entertain a high opinion of the integrity and talents of Richard Rush, Esq. and that we will support him as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

*Resolved*, That we approve the nomination of Edward Deberry, Esq. of Montgomery, as a candidate for this Electoral District.

Richard H. Alexander, Esq. then addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent speech in favor of the address and resolutions; and after he had concluded, the vote was taken upon the address and each resolution separately, on motion of Dr. Mitchell, all of which were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Thomas Chambers, Esq. it was ordered, that five hundred copies of the address be printed for circulation.

The following persons were then appointed a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, to wit:

John Beard, jr. Thomas L. Cowan, Dr. Isaac Burns, Samuel Silliman, Dr. Lueco Mitchell, Junius Sneed, Richard H. Alexander, George W. Brown, John Murphy, Michael Brown, Ezra Allemong, Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand, Albert Torrence, William Chambers, William

H. Slaughter, Wm. Howard, Daniel H. Cress, John Pool, John Beard, sen. Maxwell Chambers, Edward Yarbrough, Dr. Alexander Long, W. D. Crawford, Addison J. Kelly, Thom. Craige, James Owens, Samuel Marlin, Samuel Culbertson, James Dougherty, David Martin, John Marlin, Thomas Wood, Joel Kimbrough, Casper Holdshouser, Frederick Holdshouser, Henry Casper, Adam Casper, Michael Shuping, Peter Kerr, Reuben C. Young, Locke Atwell, William Crosby, Thomas Matthews, Abel Graham, John Andrews, William Kirkpatrick, William Barr, Dr. Samuel Kerr, Rev. James Stafford, James Alexander, William Barber, John M'Culloch, Robert Gillespie, George Andrews, Samuel Barr, Joseph Kerr, William Coburn, Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, William Gray, Abraham R. Jones, John Clement, Caswell Harbin, Thomas M'Neely, Dr. James F. Martin, William Buford, Wm. F. Kelly, Basil G. Jones, John Dismukes, Tennison Cheshire, William Hawkins, James Frost, Lamb Taylor, Robert Foster, sen. Richmond Pearson, William Hill, Dr. Pleasant Henderson, Jesse W. Walton, Anderson Ellis, Thomas Chambers, Otho Chambers, James J. Long, Daniel Clary, Henry Ellis, James Ellis, John Clary, John Walton, William Walton, Jacob Walton, Jacob Smith, Peter Rebelin, John Goodman, Frederick Josea, William Josea, Thomas Belt, Lewis G. Slaughter, Charles L. Torrence, William H. Hackett, Dr. James Slaughter, Joseph E. Dobbins, and Daniel Wood.

On motion of Dr. Mitchell, resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman and Secretaries.

The meeting then adjourned.

GEO. ANDREWS, *Chairman.*
S. L. FERRAND, JOHN BEARD, sen, THO. L. COWAN, } *Assistant Chairmen.*
JUNIUS SNEED, SAMUEL SILLIMAN, } *Secretaries.*

*For the Catawba Journal.*

At a meeting of the delegates, in behalf of the friends of the election of ANDREW JACKSON, as President of the United States, and JOHN C. CALHOUN, as Vice-President, from the counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Cabarrus, held in Charlotte, on the 26th February, Charles Alexander, Esq. was called to the chair, and J. D. Hoke, appointed secretary.

On motion of Lawson H. Alexander, Esq. and seconded, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

*Resolved*, That we recommend to the people of the State of North-Carolina, Gen. Peter Forney, a soldier of the revolutionary war, a patriot, and sincere friend of his country at all times, as elector for the district composed of the counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Cabarrus.

*Resolved*, That Lawson H. Alexander, Esq. Major D. M. Forney, and Thos. B. Smart, Esq. be appointed a committee to draw up an address to the people of this district, in support of Andrew Jackson.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be transmitted by them to the Corresponding Committee at Raleigh ; and that the Editors of the Catawba Journal, Western Carolinian, Raleigh Star, and all others favorable to the election of Andrew Jackson, be requested to publish the same.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, *Chairman.*
J. D. HOKE, *Secretary.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.

[*From the Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Argus.*]

*Presidential Question.*—We are now enabled, from the reception of a large number of letters from persons whose statements may be relied on, to assure our patrons and the public, *that the Administration are secure in the vote of Pennsylvania* ! They must remember, however, that one imperious duty is left to them to perform, which is to be sure to go to the polls and give in their votes. Our friends well know that we have never been in the habit of giving assurances on this subject, nor do we now do it on high grounds, nor, in our opinion, could any man have given it, on indisputable grounds, until within one month. We shall shortly bring before the public a statement of the votes of the counties, which will be predicated on the most minute information, and, if we mistake not, will greatly surprize the friends of Gen. Jackson. We say it will surprize them, because many of that party have been deceived. The vision of the great body of them has not extended to the real state of things in that state. A few of their more keen sighted leaders have for three months been under great alarm, and recently their huzzas have approached to convulsive shrieks of madness. If we would allow ourselves to bring to light communications, which might perhaps be considered confidential, we could shew, that some of the leaders here, of what are considered *strong Jackson counties* have, within one week, expressed despair of their own counties. They know they have reason to do so. And the public shall also soon know that the grounds of our assurance are all sufficient. In the mean time we exhort our friends, who have the means of doing so—to send information to the people. Extenuate nothing. Let them see things precisely as they are. They know the interests of the state. The fear that they will be carried away by passionate devotion to military exploits is entirely groundless. Send them information, those who can. Leave the question to their candid decision, and the cause is safe—is ours.

A society of ladies has been formed in Maine, "for the purpose of improving the manners of the gentlemen." Well done, Ladies ! you have a hard task on hand, and we must request due attention to morals as well as manners. If your experiment succeeds, we advise the establishment of BRANCHES in different places.

# Intelligence.

## *LATEST FROM EUROPE.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

Yesterday the packet ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, arrived at this port from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 2d of January.

It would seem by the accounts from Constantinople, that war was momently expected between Turkey and the Allied Powers. The Russian troops on the Turkish frontier were said to be ready to cross the Pruth at a moment's warning.

The Ambassadors of the Allied Powers at Constantinople demanded their passports, which it is said were refused, on the ground that they were unnecessary, the ministers being perfectly safe under the protection of the Sublime Porte. The probability is, that the Grand Seignior was not quite ready to take the last step, and as the departure of the ministers would be equivalent to a formal declaration of war, he preferred keeping them a little while longer.

The British squadron at Navarino had been recruited by three ships of the line. A rumor had reached England that the French Admiral De Rigny had destroyed the Greek fleet. We presume that this story wanted confirmation, as it is improbable in itself, and particularly that such an event should have occurred just at the critical moment at which it is alleged to have occurred.

Peace had been concluded beween the Russians and Persians. The Russians retain all the territory north of the Araxes, and a small portion of that to the southward—the Persians to pay all the expenses of the war. The treaty leaves Russia at liberty to pursue her measures against Turkey.

LONDON, *Dec* 21.—In our preceding columns, we have given, from the German and Paris papers received since our last, various statements respecting the progress of affairs in the East ; and we wish we could add that there prevailed in all, or any, of them, reasonable grounds for believing that a pacific adjustment of the question was probable. Such, however, is not the fact ; and so far as they are entitled to confidence, they constitute a mass of concurrent evidece of the most unfavorable character.

From Odessa, under date of Nov. 24, we learn that Count Wittgensteing had issued an Order of the Day recommending to the commanders of corps and divisions to take the greatest care that the troops and *materiel* are ready to commence the campaign at short notice. He had received orders to pass the Russian frontiers, without waiting for further instructions, as soon as he had authentic advices of the arrival of M. de Ribeaupierre (the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople) at Odessa.

On the other hand, the preparations of the Porte are equally warlike. Every thing has a warlike appearance on the frontier.

Letters from Frankfort, of the 25th Dec. say, "The letters from Vienna, arrived to-day, confirm the departure of the Ambassadors from Constantinople, although the Austrian Observer says nothing of it. They confirm also the burning of the Greek fleet ; adding, that Admiral Cochrane was put on board the vessel of the Admiral, but that he was released, after having given his parole of honour, that he would not undertake any thing against the Turks." It is singular that the Observer of Trieste, of the 18th, says nothing concerning the event. This circumstance cause the news to be doubted.

LIVERPOOL, 1st Jan. 1828.

*Cotton Market.*—In the beginning of Dec. there was a good demand for cotton, and a trifling further advance on the prices ; but before the middle of the month some of the most considerable holders manifested a strong desire to effect sales, and the demand having since been more limited, the prices again receded, and at the end of the month were as low as they were at the public sales of the 19th Nov. The stocks of cotton in the Kingdom this day are computed at 342,360 bales, against 448.710 on 1st Jan. 1827. The imports in 1827 have been 888.150 bales, of which 631,000 were from the U. S.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday and today amount to 4000 bags, a large proportion of them Uplands and Alabamas, at 5d a 5 3-8d. and fully 1500 bags were taken by speculators. Since the stock of Cotton was ascertained, no sale of importance has been made, the amount being so near what it was generally estimated to be, we do not look for any material change in the market, except it be produced by a falling off in the import.

*January 2d.*—There was a respectable inquiry for Cotton yesterday, and about 1200 bags sold, and had holders met the demand at last week's prices, the sales would have been more extensive.

## LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.

By the arrival at Baltimore, of the ship Peruvian, Capt. Edward Holbrook, Lima papers to the 20th October, and Valparaiso papers to the 22d November, have been received.

A disturbance of rather a serious character had occurred in the province of Tucuman. General La Madrid, Governor of that province, in attempting to quell an insurrection which had been raised by the advocates of the federal system of government, was defeated with great loss in consequence of the desertion of the left wing of his army, which, in the midst of a sanguinary conflict left him, and joined the side of the insurgents. He was compelled to leave the province with an escort of fifteen men, and fled to Talina, a town in Bolivia, from whence he wrote to Gen. Sucre, President of Bolivia, equesting succour. That officer returned for answer, that he was ever ready to afford an asylum to the unfortunate, and should be gratified to extend to Gen. La Madrid every courtesy, but that he had not power to interfere with the domestic disturbances of another state.

## DESPERATE NAVAL BATTLE.

By an arrival at Charleston from Key West, intelligence is received of a desperate sea fight between the Mexican brig of war Guerrero, Capt David H. Porter (nephew to the Commodore) and the Spanish brig Lealtad. Capt. Porter had previously captured two Spanish brigs of war, one of them 18 guns and 180 men, the other 10 guns and 130 men. The Guerrero mounted 22 guns, and had a crew of 136 men. The firing in this action was heard in Havana, when the frigate Lealtad, of 54 guns and 500 men immediately put to sea. She is said to be a remarkable fast sailer, and the brig being in a very crippled state, was soon overtaken by the frigate, when a desperate fight ensued, which lasted two hours and twenty minutes, one hour and a quarter of which time, the two vessels were within speaking distance. During the engagement, the colors of the Guerero were twice shot away and replaced. The two previous engagements, and this long and close fight, exhausted the whole of the powder and shot of the Guerrero, when as a consequence, she ceased firing, and being so crippled in spars and rigging, Captain Porter determined to strike his colors. The frigate supposing they were again shot away, continued her fire, and it was after the brig had surrendered, Captain Porter was killed, by a grape shot passing through his body.

Thus fell Captain David H. Porter, after as gallant a battle as history records. Such conduct deserves a better fate. We cannot avoid feeling a pride of country in recording so gallant an exploit, performed by an American, although he was engaged in a foreign service, at war with a nation with whom we are at peace.

We learn that the Guerrero lost 49 men killed, the number of wounded not known. The loss of the Spaniard is said to be near 200 men, and the frigate very much cut in her hull and rigging. Capt. D. H. Porter was a nephew of the Commodore. The latter had a son on board the Guerrero.—*Star.*

NEW YORK, FEB. 11.

*Outrageous Piracy.*—Captain J. L. Roberts and Mr. S. Kellogg, supercargo of the schr. Ben Adam, arrived here on Saturday, after having made their escape from Panama, at the imminent risk of their lives. Their account is that they arrived off the harbor of Chagres, in October last, where they disposed of a part of their cargo, paid the duties, and port charges, and after clearing the schooner, and being ready to proceed on their voyage with the exception of a small quantity of ballast, which they had contracted to have delivered on board, they were boarded by an officer and twenty-five men. The officers and crew of the schooner were confined below and ill treated, the schooner taken into the port, where they were detained as prisoners twenty-six days, in the most unhealthy climate in the world, and where a part of the crew died. The vessel and cargo were condemned, and the captain and supercargo condemned to six years labor on the public works, and all without their being brought before any tribunal of justice, or allowed a hearing ; and they are at this moment entirely in the dark, not knowing what they were accused of, and are utterly ignorant, of having done any thing contrary to the laws of Colombia. As the transaction has been represented to our Government, it is hoped steps will be immediately taken to inquire into it.

WILLIAMSTOWN, (Ms.) Feb. 13.

BATTLE EXTRA.—Much has lately been said about the battle of New Orleans,—and truly the 8th of January, 1815, was a proud day for the American arms ; long, shall the deeds of those engaged in its memorable scenes be imprinted on the memory of freeborn Republicans.—But though many of our countrymen acquired unfading laurels on that eventful occasion, we much doubt whether the annals of that day furnish an instance of personal daring and individaual intrepidity greater than the following, exhibited by a young man of this town on a recent though not very similar occasion. The circumstances of the case, as they have been related to us, are briefly these :—Mr. Joseph Beverly, with two other young men of this place were engaged, on the afternoon of Wednesday last, in cutting wood on Oak Hill, about one mile North of the College Chapel.—They had felled a large hollow tree, and the companions of Mr. Beverly proceeded to the top, and commenced cutting off the branches, while he remained near the stump.—Casting a glance into the cavity of the tree he discovered something that had the appearance of a living animal, though from the obscurity of the place, he could not tell exactly what it was, but supposed it to be a Rackoon which animals are frequently found in similar situations. He immediately divested himself of Coat, hat, &c. and crawled into the cavity with the intention of making a prize of whatever it might be. He had however advanced but a short distance, when his progress was obstructed by the animal, and the pressure became so great, that he was forced to a hasty retreat, which he effected in a short time ;—and almost simultaneously with his own exit from the tree he perceived, issuing from the same place, in great wrath, a Bear of uncommonly large dimensions.

The sudden appearance of such a formidable antagonist, seemed for a moment to paralyze the mental powers of Mr. B. inasmuch that he never once thought of using his axe, which stood near him ; but something must be done, and it seemed important to do whatever was done, quickly. Bruin, though he seemed much displeased at having his bivouac thus suddenly broken, appeared disposed to settle the affair in an amicable manner, and by a retreat leave Mr. B. undisputed master of his late residence ; he was proceeding to put in practice this pacific plan, when his assailant unceremoniously grappled him around the body. Bruin seemed not to like this mode of treatment, and taking advantage of his antagonist's unguarded situation, by a dexterous movement of one of his fore paws freed himself from his grasp, and nothwithstanding the uncourtly treatment he had received, still seemed willing to leave the field without further controversy, and in pursuance of his intention commenced his march, at double quick time, in a North-Western direction. Mr. B. recovering from his fall, and nothing daunted at being foiled in his first trial, immediately pursued and overtook him at about two rods distance from the place where the strife commenced, and again threw his arms around him, in order if possible to detain him till a further explanation could be had. Just at this juncture the two companions of Mr. Beverly, getting a hint that something uncommon was going forward, left their work and advanced to the scene of action, when one of them instantly levelled a blow at the Bear, with an axe, which, as it was given suddenly, brought him to the ground. Finding he was mortally wounded, they immediately despatched him and took off his scalp ! We are not informed whether he belonged to the Jackson or Adams party, though he had every appearance of being a good liver, and weighed between two and three hundred pounds. Mr. Beverly received several wounds in the contest, but we believe they are not of a dangerous nature.

ATHENS (GEO.) JAN. 25.

*Singularities.*—A gentleman who was recently on a surveying excursion in Appling county, informs us he met with in that neighborhood, an old man named William Starlin, who was a soldier in Braddock's expedition ; he had fourteen children by his first wife, and raised nearly all of them. After the death of his first wife he remained single ten years ; but finding it a lonesome way of living, about three years since he married a maiden lady aged about forty-five years, who in a year afterwards became the mother of two fine boys at a birth. A few years since there was also living in the above mentioned county, a man who had married his wife's sister, his brother's wife, his wife's daughter, his brother's daughter and his niece. This happened by the two brothers marrying two sisters in the first instance, and on the death of the wife of one, and the husband of the other, the survivors married together ; after which the wife dying, the husband married her daughter by his brother, being his neice. Hard by was a lady who had buried *six* husbands, and not being over sixty years of age, it is supposed was not particularly averse to try a seventh. At one of the houses where they passed the night, the proprietor, about seventy years of age, had a handsome young wife about seventeen years of age with a beautiful young daughter five months old.

*Death of Governor Clinton.*—With feelings of deep concern, we have to announce the death of De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York. This melancholy event took place on the evening of Monday the 11th ult. and the particulars are thus given in the Commercial Advertiser of Friday :—

He had discharged his official duties during the day, and written several letters in the course of the afternoon. About seven o'clock in the evening he was sitting in his study, conversing with two of his sons, when his head suddenly fell backwards, and he died almost instantly. The interval between the attack and the arrival of Dr. Bay, the physician, at which time life was extinct, was not more than ten minutes. It is supposed that he died from a sudden rupture of one of the large blood vessels. The news immediately spread through the city of Albany, and an intense and painful sensation was excited, while the inbabitants remained in suspense as to the result of the calamity. An immense crowd occupied the house and its precincts during the evening. Means of resuscitation were ineffectually employed to a late hour. A deep gloom pervaded the city on the following morning. The Senate and House of Assembly adjonrned, after making arrangements, for the order of the funeral, which was to take place at 2 o'clock yesterday.

The loss is not only to New York ; it is a national loss. Yet he is not lost, for he has left a rich reputation behind him. The fame of our distinguished citizens constitutes the most precious of the materials of our national renown ; and the fame of De Witt Clinton has already traversed all climes ; it is known as far as science and letters have shed their lights on mankind ; it will accompany the march of time to the latest ages, becoming brighter as it proceeds, from the accumulated tributes with which posterity will adorn it. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that Governor Clinton had accepted the task of pronouncing an eulogy on the deceased Emmett. The appointed enlogizer now sleeps with the chosen subject of his eulogy. Other orators must now pronounce the eulogies on both. The seat so lately occupied by Gov. Clinton will for the present be filled by the Lieutenant Governor ; but the space which he has long occupied in the eye of the nation, it will be long before another citizen of that great State—prolific as she is in greatness—can arise to fill.

Mr. Butler, one of the Representatives for Albany, a political opponent of the deceased, in a very chaste and merited eulogium prefaced the resolutions to appoint a committee to conduct the funeral, and to pay other marks of respect, which he submitted to the Assembly, and which were unanimously adopted in both Houses. The Courts in the City of New York adjourned immediately on the melancholy event being announced.

*Counterfeit Dollars.*—A counterfeit Dollar was received in payment at the Post Office on Saturday evening : It is of copper, thickly plated with silver, and bears strong resemblance to the genuine Spanish Dollars ; one or two small marks, or blisters, where the plating does not adhere to the copper, and the want of a proper sound when the piece is thrown upon a table, are all the marks we discovered which would lead to detection.

*Chas. Courier.*

A United States Soldier, by the name of Bronson, was killed by a musket shot, at Savannah, on the night of the 14th instant, in the act of coming out of the Circus—supposed by a comrade named Kimbatt, who, the same evening, had been turned out of the Circus by a constable. From the evidence given before the Jury of Inquest, it was supposed Kimbatt's intention was to kill the constable, who was near Bronson when he was shot. Kimbatt was committed to jail.

A Mrs. Simpson paid a new year's visit to her husband in the jail of Davies county, Indiana, and the jailer good naturedly permitted her to remain in the jail over night : early the next morning she bid him an affectionate farewell, and departed in tears ; some hours after, however, the jailer discovered that *he* had departed, leaving her in his place, she having put on the breeches. *She* was shortly afterwards discharged, and *he* has not since been heard from. Few husbands would object to their wives assuming the breeches on *such* occasions.

On Friday night last, a man who said his name was *Wagner*, and that he came last from Gwinnett county, Geo., was detected in passing Counterfeit Money at the Ticket Office of the Theatre. He was arrested, and on being searched, between 600 and 700 dollars of counterfeit Bills on the Banks of this State, South and North Carolina, were found concealed in his shoes, stockings & other places. Besides the bills, he had spurious ten cent pieces. He was committed to jail, where he robbed the law of its penal operation by hanging himself with his handkerchief during the same night.

Since writing the above, we are informed another *ingenious gentleman*, who calls himself *Young*, and says he is from North Carolina, has been in the hands of the Civil Officers for commitment.

*Augusta Courier.*

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez to a member of Congress, dated Jan. 21, 1828.*

"Gen. Jackson's visit to this country, politically considered, is allowed by liberal and intelligent men of both parties, to be a complete failure. His reception at New-Orleans was cold in the extreme. No popular excitement could be got up ; and the friends of the Administration, including the great mass of wealth and talent, kept themselves perfectly aloof during the whole of the affair."

The senate of the Indiana legislature have passed a resolution requesting the Governor of that state, to address a respectful letter to General Jackson, inviting him to state explicitly, whether he favors that construction of the Constitution, which authorizes Congress to appropriate money for the purpose of making Internal Improvements in the several states and whether he is in favor of such a system of protective duties for the benefit of American Manufactures as will, in all cases where the raw material, and the ability to manufacture it, exist in our country, secure the patronage of our own manufactures to the exclusion of those of foreign countries, and whether, if elected President of the U. States, he will in his public capacity recommend, foster and support the American System.

The New-York Enquirer, always on the alert, has already nominated the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, for the vacant office of Governor of the State of New-York.—*Nat. Intel.*

# The Journal.

## CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1828.


A Jackson meeting was held in Wilkesborough, on the 5th ult. at which Gen. Stokes presided. The usual formalities having been gone through with, an address was reported, and of course, unanimously adopted and ordered to be published. This address treats Mr. Adams with great unfairness and injustice; and among other objections to him, it makes one, which, we venture to say, was never hazarded before by the most reckless and ignorant political partizan. The objection is, that he acted "*as the chairman of a meeting in Boston, where the conduct of Gov. Strong and the Massachusetts Legislature were applauded for refusing their aid in the late war; and where the corrupt germ of the Hartford Convention was planted.*" It is strange, indeed, to what lengths political zeal will carry men! There is not a man in the country, who has the smallest claim to intelligence, that does not know that the above charge is totally destitute of foundation, that it is correct in no sense whatever; and we marvel much, that men such as those who composed the committee appointed to draft the address, should lend their names to sanction *such* an accusation! Did they not know, that Mr. Adams was in Europe previous to and during the war, serving his country in the capacity of foreign minister; and that he did not return till after the peace, when he was recalled by Mr. Monroe to take a seat in his cabinet as Secretary of State? We are bound, in courtesy, to believe, that the committee were not acquainted with these facts—and yet it is passing strange!

This committee also say, in relation to Gen. Jackson, that "the treaty of Ghent, which was signed about a month before the battle of the 8th of January, 1815, exhibits a part of the gratitude we owe to Gen. Jackson; for had his patriotic efforts failed, the key of all the Western States, *by the terms of that treaty*, would have been placed in the hand of the British!"

We ask, is this so? Is there a man in this country, beside the members of this committee, who will answer in the affirmative? Was not the *status ante bellum*, one of the terms of that treaty? How, then, if the British had taken New-Orleans, could it have been retained by them, "by the terms of the treaty" of Ghent? The committee, we hope, will inform the public on this particular. We have not a copy of the treaty by us; but we presume the committee have access to it; and we hope they will publish the clause containing the "*terms*" to which they refer.

*Political Meetings.*—A Jackson meeting was held in Salisbury, on the 19th ult. being Tuesday of Court. The number present is variously estimated; but it probably amounted to 5 or 600. A number of gentlemen addressed the meeting, from whom, we learn, the Administration received no favor.

On Wednesday, the 20th, a meeting of the friends of the Administration was held, an account of which will be found in this week's paper. This meeting was large and respectable, and its influence, we doubt not, will be beneficially felt in that county and district.

On the 26th, (Tuesday of Court) a Jackson meeting was held at the Court-House in this place—Joseph Wilson, Esq. was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting in a speech of considerable length, which, we hope, will be published. The proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in several papers, and this among the number; but no copy has yet been furnished us. The number present at this meeting is differently estimated, by different individuals, at from 4 to 500; but a deduction, by no means inconsiderable, must be made, of the friends of the Administration who were present.

The proceedings of the Jackson meeting in Iredell shall be published as soon as we can find room; perhaps in our next.

We are desirous, on several accounts, to obtain a copy of an Address, by the Caucus Committee, to the people of this State, on the subject of the last Presidential Election. Any one who may have preserved a copy of this Address, will confer a favor by forwarding it to us.

A writer in the last Carolinian, under the signature of "One of the Committee," "roundly and positively denies" our statement as to the number of the friends of the Administration present at the Jackson meeting in Iredell; and advises us hereafter to "state facts, and not to represent things according to the suppositions of our own *cancered* imagination." The writer evidently needs this advice more than we—but let that pass. What we stated was on the most unquestionable authority; and we have the best reason to believe our "statement" entirely correct, notwithstanding the denial of "One of the Committee." That he believes *his statement* to be correct, we do not doubt; but others, equally competent with himself to judge, and equally impartial, believe it is not

*Virginia.*—A letter to the Editors, from a member of the Legislature of Virginia, dated at Richmond, Feb. 19, 1828, says—

"Yesterday an effort was made, in the House of Delegates, to take up the report of the Select Committee, on Governor Giles's late intemperate message, on the preamble and resolutions of Georgia and South-Carolina, and on the tariff and internal improvement question; when, after an angry and protracted debate of two or three hours, the question was taken by ayes and noes, and the consideration of it refused by a vote of ayes 77, to noes 112. They will make another effort to-morrow or next day. Virginia is on the march, and, as she cools, she both gathers strength and numbers on the side of truth, justice, liberality, and virtue. Our Legislature will adjourn on Monday next.—*Nat. Intel.*

From Louisiana, we learn, that, since the visit of Gen. Jackson to New-Orleans, appearances are indicative, even more strongly than previous to it, of a disposition amongst the people not to withdraw from the present Administration a liberal support. In the Legislature, there is no doubt of the majority being in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams, and the latest New-Orleans paper (of January 22) speaking of a proposed Legislative recommendation of Mr. Adams to the people of Louisiana, says: "There is no need of such *aid*; a large majority of the people of this state are already well convinced that Mr. Adams is a pure patriot and able statesman—that his enlarged and enlightened views of political economy are such as must ensure the success of the American system, and, consequently, the prosperity of the country."—*Nat. Journal.*

The last number of the Harrisburgh Argus contains a statement in relation to the votes of the State of Pennsylvania on the election of President, which, if correct, seems to place it beyond a doubt that the vote of the State will be given to Mr. Adams. The calculation is obviously the result of much labor and inquiry, and is, therefore, entitled to more weight than a mere opinion, hastily taken up, and supported without evidence. Independently of the reputable character of this Journal for veracity, the exhibit which it has now published, which shows that in two-thirds of the population of the State, the majority is in favour of the Administration, is corroborated by the daily accounts which are received by letters and newspapers from every part of the State. Twelve months ago we expressed our confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the citizens of Pennsylvania. Twelve months ago we predicted that the reign of delusion had passed away, & there was good reason to anticipate that beneficial revolution of public opinion, which the Argus assures us has now taken place in two-thirds of the State, and which is in successful progress in the remaining third. *Journal.*

The Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures (Mr. Mallary) yesterday submitted to the House of Representatives an amendment to the bill lately reported on the subject of the Tariff, which he intends to move in the committee of the whole, when that bill shall be taken up for consideration. It is well known that the bill, as reported, meets the decided disapprobation of the *real* friends of the manufacturing and farming interests, in several of its provisions, and especially in those relating to wool and woollens. The recommendation of the Harrisburgh Convention, on these heads, it is believed, gave universal satisfaction; and Mr. Mallary has accordingly suggested those recommendations as a substitute for the clause reported by the Committee. There are several other provisions of the bill, the sole tendency of which is to defeat the whole object sought by the manufacturers and farmers, which will hereafter come up to discussion. *Nat. Journal.*

The New York Commercial Advertiser contains the following information.

"De Witt Clinton was born in Orange county, in this state, in March 1769. Therefore, at the time of his death, he was fifty-eight years and eleven months old. He was the first student who entered Columbia College when it re-opened after the revolutionary war. He was the secretary of his late uncle, George Clinton: subsequently, several times a Senator of this State; several times a mayor of the city of New-York; Lieutenant Governor and Governor of this state. He was elected Lieutenant Governor, we believe, in 1811. In 1817, he was first elected Governor, on the resignation of the late governor Tompkins, he having been chosen Vice President of the U. States. Since that period, with the exception of the two years of governor Yates' administration, he has presided over the proud destinies of New-York, with equal honour to himself, the state, and we may add, the nation. At the election when Governor Yates was chosen, Mr. Clinton declined being a candidate.

We are requested by Capt. Zadoc Daniel, Capt. Allen Rogers, Capt. Benj. Rogers, and John Shaw, Esqr. to state that they were placed without their consent on the Jackson Committee of Correspondence, for Wake County. They have always been opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson, as President, not believing him qualified either by disposition, education or experience for that responsible station. They will support the present administration. *Register.*

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 22.

In the Senate yesterday, the Process Bill was taken up. Mr. Rowan spoke nearly three hours in favor of the bill. The motion to re-consider was then carried.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was introduced referring it to the Committee on the Public Buildings, to inquire into the expediency of refusing the Hall, except for legislative purposes. The resolution was adopted. The House then took up the Bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, and the Bill making appropriations for the military service for the year 1828. The amendments made in committee of the whole, in both these bills, were concurred in by the House, with the exception of the amendment by which the blank in the clause making an appropriation for the Military Academy, which, on motion of Mr. M'Duffie, was amended, so as to take away the sums appropriated for the pay of Adjutant's Clerk, Quarter Mater's Clerk, and Quarter Master's Sergeant. Mr. Gilmer moved a further reduction, so as to take from the appropriation the sum proposed for the erection of new buildings, and for some appropriation, the items of which are not specified. The motion, after some discussion, was negatived by a vote of 102 to to 84. The two bills were then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

FEBRUARY 23.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wilde called up his resolution requesting information from the President of the United States, on the subject of the formation of any new States within the limits of the old States. He stated his purpose to be to obtain information relative to the formation of a Constitution by the Cherokees, which he regarded as an infraction of the Constitution. The resolution was laid on the table. M. Chilton offered a resolution on the subject of a reduction of the Military Academy, but the hour having elapsed before he had concluded his observations upon the subject, no question was taken on its adoption. The Bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, and the Bill making appropriations for the Military Service, were read a third time and passed. The House then took up several private Bills, in Committee of the whole, and they were ordered to a third reading this day.

On Wednesday last, the House of Representatives refused by a considerable majority to take up the joint resolution fixing a day for the termination of the present session of Congress. The Intelligencer considers this vote as a strong indication of a disposition to pass a bill of some sort for the revision of the Tariff. *Register.*

*Madison and Monroe.*—As neither of these distinguished citizens have signified their dissent to serve as Electors on the Administration Ticket in Virginia, though more than a month has elapsed since their appointment, we hope they have made a sacrifice of their private feelings on the altar of public good. It has been asserted, that should they serve, they would thereby establish a bad precedent. But the precedent is not now to be set, for in 1812, the venerable *John Adams*, Ex-President of the United States, was placed at the head of the Electoral Ticket in Massachusetts, friendly to the election of *James Madison*. And in the year 1820, Mr. Adams served as an Elector on the *Monroe* Ticket and gave his vote for that gentleman as President. *ib.*

*Melancoly Casualty.*—We understand that *Moses Lloyd Hill*, Esq. of Statesville, in Iredell County, and formerly of this City, was unfortunately drowned a few days since in crossing a ford near Wilkesborough. It is a singular circumstance, he had a dream, the night previous, in which he fancied he was drowned. *Register.*

Cotton Bagging.—In looking over the testimony lately given before the Congressional Committee of Manufactures, we find the following important evidence in relation to this article, given by Mr. Joseph Marshall, of Hudson, in the State of New-York, but late of Manchester, in England, where he had been engaged in the manufacture of Cotton Cloth for thirty years:—

"I am convinced that Cotton packed in Cotton bagging, particularly in square bales, can be transported to England, in as good order as that put up in hemp or flax bagging, and if put up, will command more in the market; because the cotton bagging weighs less than hemp, and the bag can be worked up into coarse cotton, and sold for half price, being considered too valuable to be sent to the paper-mill, which is the use usually made of the hemp bagging."

On being asked whether if Cotton Bagging were admitted from England free of duty, it is not likely that great quantities of it would be imported, and that it would greatly extend the consumption of the raw material?

The witness answered, "That it would not be a business of sufficient profit to engage the attention of the British Manufacturers; but that bagging of this kind might be manufactured in this country to great advantage: as it would necessarily lead to a great consumption of the raw material, and it could be furnished, he believed, 42 inches wide, for *fourteen* cents a yard—and that he had some thought of establishing a Factory for the purpose of making it."

We should like to see a manufactory of this kind established in the Southern States. It would neither require much skill nor capital, we presume, and the raw material is every where at hand. *Register.*

*Remark.*—When those whom we love treat us with cold indifference—when those whom we have supposed to be our friends avoid us—when our business declines, or we cannot be employed in such acts as are agreeable to us; when poverty attends, and the world appears a gloomy desert—then it is that our hearts ache—our spirits sink—and we are ready to cry out—"Oh! our God, do not forsake us, for thou art our only refuge.

## Obituary.

Departed this life, on the 15th ult. Mrs. Harriet E. consort of Mr. Lewis Dinkins, of this county, in the 37th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband, three small children, a large circle of friends and relations, to mourn their irreparable loss.

On the 28th ult. Mrs. Lydia Wallace, about 76 years of age.


### GOODMAN'S HOTEL,

*At the Sign of the Golden Ball.*

THE subscriber has opened a Boarding House and House of Entertainment, at the corner of King and Broad-streets, opposite the Court-House.

He promises to afford, both to the Boarder and Traveller, who will favor him with patronage, his undivided exertions to please, both in comfort and charges.

JOSEPH GOODMAN.

Camden, Feb. 16, 1828—3t174.

### Attention, Lafayette Artillery!

YOU are required to parade at the Court-House in Charlotte, on SATURDAY, the 8th inst. precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped in full winter uniform.

By order of the Captain.

B. W. TAYLOR, O. S.

March 4th, 1828—1w.


### *State of North-Carolina, Lincoln County*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1828.

Mary Wells, *vs.* the Executors, heirs and devisees of Burrell Wells, deceased.

*Petition for dower of land and distributive share of personal estate.*

IT appearing to the court, that Adam Hoyle, one of the Executors to the will of Burrel Wells, deceased, Alexander Patterson and wife, and Anderson Wells and wife, who are heirs and legatees of Burrel Wells, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that notice be published three weeks in the Catawba Journal, requiring the said Adam Hoyle, Alexander Patterson and wife, and Anderson Wells and wife, to appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th in March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V. M'Bee, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the third Monday in January, 1828. VARDY M'BEE.

March 4th, 1828—3t74—pr. adv. 1 50.

### *State of North-Carolina, Lincoln County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1828.

Andrew Friday, *vs.* Joseph Martin.

*Original Attachment, levied on land, being an undivided interest in the real estate of James Rutledge, deceased.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph Martin, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that he appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in March next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him.

Witness, V. M'Bee, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday in January, 1828.

VARDY M'BEE.

March 4th, 1828—6t76—pr. adv. $2.

### NOTICE.

*Will be sold, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst. at the late dwelling house of Wm. Lees, dec.*

ALL the perishable property belonging to the Estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Cows, Sheep, Corn and Fodder, Wheat, Rye, and Oats; a quantity of baled Cotton; a Cotton Gin; a quantity of pine and walnut Plank; one set of Blacksmith tools; one ditto of Hatters' tools; two road wagons and harness, also, one gig and harness; all the plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture; also, other articles, too tedious to mention. Also, at the same time and place, will be hired a number of Negroes belonging to said estate. Also will be rented, several tracts of Land, of a good quality. Sale to commence about 10 o'clock. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JANE LEES, WM. LEES, Junr. } *Adm'rs.*

February 28th, 1828—3t74.

### *Dissolution of Partnership.*

THE copartnership formerly under the firm of DAVISON & DEWESE, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

THOMAS DAVISON, JONATHAN DEWESE.

March 4th, 1828–2tr.

Job printing, neatly executed at this Office.


### YOUNG SIR ARCHIE,

*By Old Sir Archie, of Roanoke,*

WILL stand the ensuing season, at the store of *Burton & Clayton*, at Beaty's Ford, within 18 miles of Lincolnton, and 23 of Charlotte; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of $8 the season, $5 the single leap, and $15 the insurance, the money for insurance will be claimed as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property changed.

**SIR ARCHIE**

is a beautiful *dark bay*, 7 years old next spring, upwards of 16 hands high, of great power, action and vigor; and, in point of blood, is inferior to no horse in the Southern States, as will be seen by the following certificate from Judge Cameron and Mr. Bennehan, of Orange, which fully establishes his pedigee:

"We certify, that the bay Stud horse *Young Sir Archie*, sold in August last to Mr. Alfred M. Burton, of Linclon county, was raised by us; that he was got by Old Sir Archie, his dam by Eagle, his gran-dam by the imported horse Druid, his great, great dam, by Mark Anthony. He was six years old last spring.

*January* 22, 1828.

DUNCAN CAMERON, THOMAS D. BENNEHAN."

The season will commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of August; good pastorage will be furnised gratis, and grain at the market price, if required; care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either.

ALFRED M. BURTON.

February 12, 1828.—5t77.

### THE HIGH BRED HORSE

## JANUS.

HAVING purchased this valuable Horse from Mr. Stockton, I will stand him the ensuing season at my stable, on Sugar Creek, the four first working days in each week, to be let to mares at the reduced price of three dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable the 15th of October next; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the first of August. Care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JANUS was got by Gen. Hampton's Old Twig. A further description is deemed useless, as it is hoped that all who wish to breed fine and valuable colts, will call and judge for themselves. JAMES DINKINS.

Febraury 28, 1828.—8t80.

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Tunis H. Neel having deceased some time in the month of August, 1822, and the subscriber having administered upon his estate, he hereby notifies Samuel Neel, one of the brothers of the deceased, to come forward & receive his share of the property belonging to the estate of the aforesaid T. H. Neel.

3t74. JESSE C. NEALE, *Adm'r.*

### LAST NOTICE,

TO all those indebted to the estate of Wm. Alexander, deceased. They are hereby required to make payment on or before the 20th inst. as the debts of the estate will not permit longer indulgence.

A. ALEXANDER, P. ALEXANDER, } *Executors.*

March 4th, 1828—3t74.

### THOS. GREER, Sen'r. ESTATE.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the Estate of THOMAS GREER, sen. deceased, request all persons indebted to said estate, to call and make settlement; and all having claims against the estate, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

THOS. J. GREER, ANDREW GREER, SAMUEL NEEL, JOHN HARTT, } *Executors.*

February 29, 1828 —4t–7

### LOST,

ON Friday last, the 29th February, between Charlotte and the residence of the subscriber, on the Tuckasegee road, an old red morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a variety of papers, such as notes, receipts, &c. which can be of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever may find said Pocket Book and return it to the subscriber, or leave it at the Post-Office, or any store in Charlotte, shall be suitably rewarded. JOSEPH BLACKWOOD.

March 1, 1828.

### NOTICE,

THAT in pursuance to a Deed of Trust, and for the purposes therein mentioned, we will expose to public sale, at the dwelling house of William Means, sen. on Monday, the 24th March next, that large and valuable

### TRACT of LAND

on which the said William Means now lives, containing upwards of seven hundred acres. There is no tract of Land in the Western part of North-Carolina, of the same quantity of acres, more valuable. There is on the premises a large and elegant brick *Dwelling House*; and also a brick Kitchen, and all necessary outhouses.

On the same day and at the same place, we will sell another TRACT of LAND, containing about one hundred acres, lying on the new Road leading from Concord to Salisbury.

*Also*, on the same day, we will sell eighteen or twenty likely

### NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

WILLIAM C. MEANS, JHON N. PHIFER, } *Trustees.*

### Estate of Daniel Gallant.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Gallant, late of Mecklenburg, deceased, desires all persons indebted to said deceased, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them legally authenticated, for settlement, within the time limited by act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WASHINGTON MORRISON, *Ex'tor.*

## Poetry.

### STANZAS,

BY HENRY NEELE.

Like the young spring-buds sweet and bright;
And like the lark, and like the light,
And like the wind, and like the wave,
E'en such is Hope; buds find a grave,
The lark gives place unto the owl,
The light must yield to darkness foul,
The winds are fickle, waves betray,
And hopes are falser far than they.

And like the dew upon the thorn,
And like the blushful break of morn,
And like a vessel harbored well,
And like a song, and like a spell,
E'en such is Man: the dew exhales,
The morning's past, the vessel sails,
The song is sweet, but swiftly flies,
The spell is broken—Man he dies.

And like the azure skies of June,
And like the sun, and like the moon,
And like a bowl, and like a smile,
E'en such is Life: the changed sky rains,
The sun goes down, the pale moon wanes,
The bowl is drained, that smile's the last,
The taper's spent, and Life is past.

## Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

*EXTRACT from the AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW, for December.*

TRAVELS OF LIEUTENANT DE ROOS.

Lieutenant De Ross has fallen among thorns, but has probably self-complacency enough to defend him from a scratch.

The Lieutenant commences his book as follows:—

"On the 15th of May, 1826, my kind friend, Admiral Lake, gave me a month's leave of absence from my ship at Halifax; and after considerable hesitation, whether should I shape my course towards the Falls of Niagara, or the cities and dock-yards of the United States, I decided to proceed to the latter. I embarked in the Frolic packet, having fortunately found a very agreeable companion, in Major Yorke, who consented to accompany me as long as our routes lay together. As we did not sail till the 16th, the wind being foul, I dated my leave from the day. The only books I could find in Halifax, relating to the United States, were a long and statistical account, by Bristed; and the tour of an American to the Falls of Niagara, beginning with, 'I *lay* down in my military cloak,' &c.; and until by accident I met with Duncan's book, I could find no good account of that part of the world."

By italicizing the word "lay," the Lieutenant would seem to indicate, that he had caught our unlucky "American" sinning against the majesty of Lilly and Lowth; and that of course, his book could not possibly be worth reading. A man, however, may tell a great deal worth hearing, although he now and then commits a trifling error in moods and tenses; and there are worse faults in a book, than an occasional ignorance or disregard of grammatical niceties. Even the mighty sea faring grammarian, had just before intimated, that two "routes" might "*lay* together;" and why not an officer and his cloak?

The great English navigator, who commanded the Frolic packet, after a week's voyage, made Block Island, which, we presume, he mistook for York Island; and where the Lieutenant saw "two pretty girls." After two days more, being luckily guided by Long Island, our great navigator at length found his way to the light house at Sandy Hook; and aided by a fair wind, entered the bay of New York, which he thus sketches with tolerable accuracy:—

"About eight o'clock in the evening, we reached the Narrows, or entrance to the Bay of New York. This channel does not exceed a quarter of a mile in breadth. The high land and picturesque scenery on each side, form a fine preparation for the first view of New York. That magnificent city, which was now plainly distinguished, lies embosomed in the waters of her beatiful Bay, whence she sends forth her innumerable shipping to every quarter of the world. The banks of the Bay, form one continued garden."

This description is pretty correct, except that the Lieutenant is mistaken by more than one half, in the breadth of the Narrows; and that the land on one side is quite flat and low. As the Lieutenant, however, sees most of his landscapes by monlight, or starlight, such little inaccuracies are excusable.

"Our voyage," continues the Lieutenant, "had consumed nine days, though it has frequently been made in three; and this loss of time was to me, who had only leave of absence for one month, a matter of serious annoyance. I consoled myself, however, with the hope of proceeding faster during the remainder of my journey."

And truly he loses no time afterwards. He goes to the inn, and thence sallies forth to the theatre, where the acting reminds him of that of Portsmouth; and "the most vulgar songs were loudly called for, and encored, between the acts and pieces,"—in imitation of the polite London audiences, we presume. The Lieutenant being resolved to lose no time, gallantly attacks the City Hotel, where it seems he took up quarters.

"The house is immense, and full of company; but what a wretched place! The floors were without carpets, the beds without curtains; there was neither glass, mug, nor cup; and a miserable little rag was dignified with the name of towel. The entrance of the house is constantly obstructed by crowds of people passing to and from the bar-room, where a person presides at a buffet, formed upon the plan of a cage. This individual is engaged from 'morn till dewy eve,' in preparing and issuing forth punch and spirits to strange looking men, who come to the house to read newspapers and talk politics. In this place, may be seen in turn, most of the respectable inhabitants of the town."

We extract a lesson that may be useful nearer home.

Touching his account of the City Hotel, there is some truth, and a great deal not true, in his description. There are certainly a great many strange men to be seen there—that is, strangers to ourselves, and the Lieutenant; but we never remember to have seen any persons that walked on their heads, or on all-fours or that did not wear a tolerably Christian aspect, bating sometimes a little redness at the nose. As for the deficiency of mugs, glasses, cups, and other nameless things, we speak not from actual experience; neither can we affirm, positively, to the identity of the little rag of a towel. Let the chambermaids look to these matters; we wash our hands of the unlucky towel, leaving it to be torn into utter tatters, by the wrathful Lieutenant. There is, however, without doubt, among many of the visiters and sojourners, at our public houses, an unseemly habit of lounging in bar-rooms, infesting the doorways, and standing in the porches, or steps of hotels, staring modest women out of countenance as they pass along the streets. We have seen persons wearing the honorable livery of soldiers, and sailors, disgracing their country and their profession, by such exhibitions of impudence; and have blushed with shame, or reddened with indignation, to witness the hardy effrontery with which these tavern-loungers barred the doorway against passengers, and stared out of countenance all those unfortunate females who came within reach of such unmanly insult. Did they know how their uniform is tarnished by such disreputable effrontery, they would at least put on a plain coat, and save the other for a more honorable service. It is not, however, as the Lieutenant affirms, "the respectable inhabitants," that are seen in turn visiting the "buffet" of the bar-keeper, except it may be to inquire, whether persons whom they mean to visit, are at home. It however is degrading to descend to a refutation of these wholesale calumnies of ignorance, vanity, or prejudice; nor should we have noticed them at all, except to show how low an officer, and in it is presumed a gentleman, can descend, to pamper the ignorant hostility of his countrymen. * * * * *

"During dinner, the conversation turned upon the Commission which was then employed, in settling the price of the slaves taken during the war, by the English; and we heard a very interesting account of the affair. It appears, that the Americans founded their claim on a point of grammar, in a clause which they had the *cunning* to insert in the last treaty of peace with England. The question was referred to the arbitration of the Russian cabinet, which decided in favor of America."

We confess that this passage, notwithstanding the insinuation about "cunning," comforted us exceedingly, as being an unequivocal acknowledgment on the part of a most competent judge, that the English diplomatists do not understand grammer. The late war was peculiarly unfortunate to England, who was not only beaten by sea and land, but what is still more to the discredit of that most learned and grammatical nation, worsted in a grammatical construction, agreeably to the decision of a most legitimate authority—the Emperor of Russia himself.

* * * * * * *

"A mistaken notion," he observes, "has gone abroad, as to the Americans calling such ships as the Pennsylvania, seventy fours; which, at first sight, to one acquainted with the reason, bears the appearance of intentional deception. But this is explained by the peculiar wording of the Act of Congress, by which a fund was voted for the gradual increase of the American navy. In it, the largest vessels were described as seventy-fours; but great latitude being allowed to the commissioners of the navy, they built them on a much more extended scale. The official mode of registering these, is as seventy-fours," &c.

It is amusing to observe the sturdy honesty of these English. They cannot bear any thing that looks in the least like deception, unless they keep all the benefits themselves. They went on from century to century, beating the French, the Spaniards, and the Dutch, with forty-four gun frigates, carrying fifty-six guns, and seventy-fours, carrying ninety; and the world was good enough to give them credit for superior prowess, rather than superior force. They had not—for they are too upright, magnanimous, and brave—they had not the least idea of practising deception, but, somehow or other the world was deceived, and the bugbear of English naval superiority continued to float unquestioned on the high seas, until the late war, when Captain Hull first put it to flight. This discomfiture being followed up by a succession of similar mishaps, the English forthwith fell to counting guns, and weighing shot. They exclaimed with a most pious and holy indignation, against the very practice which we had borrowed from them; and never forgave us for beating their overgrown forty-fours, with ships of the same description. They wrote and they swore, that ships ought to be rated according to the number of their guns; and while they affirmed, that the American frigates were sixty-fours in disguise, they denied, with unblushing effrontery, that their own frigates were equally underrated in the naval list. Ever since, with a sort of prospective prudence, as if anticipating the time when they will again be under the necessity of apologizing for new defeats, they have taken every opportunity to magnify our ships, which they seem to view through the exaggerated medium of fear. Hence, in the eye of Lieutenant De Roos, our seventy-fours are first-rates; our frigates, sixty-fours; and our pretty little sloops of war, a match for a British thirty-six. So let them ever believe. The impression, true or false, will be a millstone about the neck of their naval glory, by combining with the recollection of numerous disasters, the anticipation of more.

Lieutenant De Roos was something less than twenty hours in the city of Philadelphia, during which he shaved and dressed himself three times—delivered his letters of introduction—visited the navy yard, and counted all the guns—the Academy of Arts, and condemned all the pictures—dined out—rode to the water-works, and finally discovered, that the evening was the usual hour for visiting in Philadelphia; and that it was "the fashion to sit out of doors, on the steps, and under the trees, in front of the houses, to enjoy the refreshing colness, of the evening." Truly the good man made the most of his time, and of his eyes. He saw every thing that was, and a great deal that was not to be seen.

We next find him suddenly in New-York, where, gallantly bidding defiance to the "old rag of a towel," he again establishes himself at the City Hotel, in spite of the melancholy dearth of carpets, glasses, cups, &c. &c., and the other horrible enormities of that place. He does not explain his reasons for preferring it to all the other establishments of the kind, in the city; but, we presume, they were potent. Here, he "purposes remaining till the sixth, allowing himself ten days to get back to Halifax, by way of Boston." His opportunities, it will be seen, were great, at New-York; and he availed himself of them in a masterly manner.

"A citizen of credit and renown," invites him to dinner, where such is the keen inquisition of our traveller into the mysteries of fashionable manners, that it is not until the dinner is nearly over, that he makes the enormous and appalling discovery, that "he is dining at a *table d'hote!*" In truth, he does not make the discovery himself, but is apprized of the fact by one of the guests. This however, is nothing to a blunder he made afterwards at Niagara Falls, where he staid in the hotel all day, grumbling and fidgeting, because it rained so hard. It was not till evening that he learned this untimely rain was nothing but the spray of the Falls beating against the window! The Lieutenant was inclined to call this a "Yankee trick," until he recollected that he was on the Canada side.

In the next paragraph after the table d'hote affair, the Lieutenant, being conciliated, mellowed, and mollified, by the company drinking the king's health, indulges in the following unparalleled effort of liberality:—

"The manners of the men, though they may appear rough and coarse to a fastidious observer, are cordial, frank, and open. It has been the fashion among travellers, to accuse the Americans of an habitual violation of veracity, in conversation; but, as far as my observations went, this accusation is without foundation. Their thirst for information, might be construed by a person disposed to criticise, into inquisitiveness, bordering on impertinence.

"The manners of the women are so easy and natural, that they soon dissipate the unpleasing impression which is generally excited, at first, by the drawl of their pronunciation, and the peculiarity of their idiom, [we suppose the Lieutenant means their omitting the h in 'heggs,' &c. and other elegant peculiarities of English pronunciation.] Some of their expressions and metaphors are so singular, as to be nearly unintelligible; and lead to strange misconceptions.

"Upon one occasion, the conversation turned upon a lady, who was described as being 'quite prostrated.' On inquiring to what had happened to her, I learned, that being quite prostrated, was being very ill in bed. Many of their expressions are derived from their mercantile habits. A young lady, talking of the most eligible class of life, from which to choose a husband, declared, that, for her part, she was all for *commissions*. This elicited from my companion, the Major, one of his best bows, in the fond presumption that she alluded to the military profession—not at all; the sequel of her conversation, explained but too clearly, that *commission merchants* were the fortunate objects of their preference."

Certainly the Lieutenant must have been introduced to queer peole of fashion at the *table d'hote* and soda shops. The best part of the story however is, the mortification of the poor Major, and the discomfiture of his red coat, at this unexpected turn.

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*English in America.* "I am at a loss to guess," says the Lieutenant, "by what peculiar mark we are known." Now, we Americans never fail to recognise such a one, by the following invariable characteristics. The "peculiarity of their idiom," as the Lieutenant says of the American ladies of fashion their "ad'nt oughts"—their elegant management of the letter *h*—and their eternal repetition of some cant word or other, which stands in the place of wit, whim, and eccentricity—is one of the marks by which we detect the cockney. Whenever here is any doubt on the subject, we put him to the *shibboleth* of "*hard eggs*," which never misses. An experienced person cannot fail to detect him, at a *table d'hote*, or at dinner in a steam-boat, where he invariably uses his eyes and mouth at the same time, and while devouring the roast beef, devoting the turkey with equal spirit to condign mastication. All this he doth with such an air of ferocity, that one would suppose he was eating in pure spite, against the Yankee beef and turkeys. But if you fail to recognise him by these marks, and by the little black ribbon crossing his breast, and bearing the pendant eye-glass, you cannot mistake his solemn taciturnity, his majestic habits of retirement while travelling in a steam-boat, or his lofty indifference to the scenery, in passing up or down one of our fine rivers. If perchance he honors it by lifting his eye-glass, it is only for a moment, when he lets it drop again, as if despising himself for his undignified curiosity. His solicitude about his comfort and accommodation—the busy curiosity with which, on stopping at a tavern, he pries in every hold and corner, for "a single bedded room," is another distinguishing mark. A barbarian, or an American, will take things as he finds them, knowing it is but for one night—but your true-born cockney will write a book on purpose to abuse a country, where he may have chanced, some half a dozen times, to miss the luxury of "a single-bedded room."

*Important to Ladies.*—A very considerate medical writer begs to inform the fair sex, that by too active a use of their fans, they check perspiration, which produces pimples, and an actual change of the complexion.

A stranger, apparently about 45 years of age, of genteel appearance, came to Mr. Winrott's Inn, in Gettysburg, Pen. on Monday morning the 16th inst. and complaining of indisposition, was shown a room, where he remained during the day; and, it is supposed, took a quantity of opium, as some of the article was found in his pocket. He was discovered in an insensible state in the evening, and every means were used to relieve him in vain; he died in a few hours. There was nothing about him to lead to a discovery of his name, or whence he came. He had stated he had traded to New Orleans. In his hat were some paintings, and in his pocket book were written these lines—

Let me live and let me die,
And never a stone tell where I lie.

THE CONVERTED JEW.

The following affecting narrative has appeared in some of the periodical Journals both in this country and in England, and has excited so much interest and sympathy with the individual who forms the principal subject of it, as to induce considerable inquiry as to its correctness.

One of our friends has been at some pains to trace out the story, and we are assured that the result of his researches has been entirely satisfactory. After receiving various accounts, all of which tended to confirm the truth of the narrative, a clue was at length obtained, which led him to the person through whose means it was first published. The character of this gentleman is highly respectable, and he has politely furnished such data as place the reality of the facts and the accuracy of the statement beyond doubt.

"Travelling lately through the western part of Virginia, I was much interested in hearing an aged and highly respectable clergyman give the following account of a Jew, with whom he had recently become acquainted.

"He was preaching to a large and interesting audience, when his attention was arrested by seeing a man entering the house the lineaments of whose countenance had every appearance of a Jew. The stranger was well dressed—his countenance was noble, through its expression seemed to indicate that his heart had lately been the habitation of deep sorrow. He took his seat and was absorbed in attention to the sermon, while tears often stole unconsciously down his cheek. After the service was over, the clergyman was too much interested in the stranger to refrain from speaking to him. Fixing his eyes steadily upon him he said, "Sir, am I not correct in supposing that I am addressing one of the children of Abraham?" "You are," was the reply.—

"But how is it that I meet a Jew in a christian assembly?" The substance of his narrative was as follows:—He was a very respectable man, of superior education, and handsome fortune; who with his books, his riches and an only child, a daughter in her seventeenth year, had found a beautiful retreat on the fertile banks of the Ohio. He had buried the companion of his bosom before he left Europe, and he had knew little pleasure except in the society of his beloved child. She was indeed worthy of a parents love. Her person was beautiful; but her cultivated mind, and amiable disposition, threw around her a charm superior to any of the tinseled decorations of the body. No pains had been spared in her education. She could read and speak with fluency, several different languages; and her proficiency in other departments of literature was proportionate, while the ease and gracefulness of her manners captivated all who beheld her. No wonder then, that a tender father, whose head was now sprinkled with grey hairs, should place his whole affections on this only child of his love; especially as he knew of no source of happiness beyond this world. Being himself a strict Jew, be educated her in the strictest principles of his religion, and he thought he had presented that religion with an ornament.

"It was but a little while ago that this beloved daughter was taken ill:—the rose faded from her cheek: her eye lost its fire—her strength decayed; and, it soon became apparent, that an incurable and fatal disease was preying upon her constitution. The father hung over the bed of his child with a heart fraught with the keenest anguish. He often attempted to converse with her, but could seldom speak, except by the language of tears. He spared no trouble or expense in procuring medical assistance; but no human skill could avert or arrest the arrow of death.

"He had retired into a small grove not far from his house, where he was pensively walking, wetting his steps with tears, when he was sent for by his dying daughter. He immediately obeyed the summons, and with a heavy heart, entered the door of her chamber; soon alas! he feared to be the chamber of death. The parting hour was at hand, when he was to take a last farewell of his endeared child; and his religious views gave him but a feeble hope of meeting her hereafter. She clasped the hand of her parent in her own now cold, with the approach of death, and summoning all the energy which her expiring strength would admit of, she thus adddressed him:—

"My father, do you love me?" "My child, you know that I love you—that you are now more dear to me than all the world besides!" "But, father, do you *love* me?" "Oh why my child, will you give me pain so exquisite? Have I then never given you any proofs of my love?" "But, my dearest father do you *love* me?" The afflicted father was unable to make any reply, & the daughter, continued. "I know, my dear father, you have ever loved me—you have been the kindest of parents, and I tenderly love you—will you grant me one request? Oh, my father, it is the dying request of your daughter! will you grant it?" "My dearest child, ask what you will—though it take every cent of my property; whatever it may be, it shall be granted—I *will* grant it." "My dear father, *I beg you never again to speak against Jesus of Nazareth!*" The father was dumb with astonishment. "I know," continued the dying girl, "I know but little about this Jesus, for I was never taught; but I know that *he is a Saviour*—for he has manifested himself to me since I have been sick, even for the salvation of my soul. I believe that *he will save me*, although I never before loved him. I feel that I am going *to him*—that I shall ever be with him. And now, my father, do not deny me;—I beg that you will *never again speak against this Jesus of Nazareth!* I entreat you to obtain a testament which tells of him; and I pray that you may know him; and, when I am no more, that you may bestow on him the love that was formerly mine!"

The exertion overcame the weakness of her enfeebled frame. She stopped, and her father's heart was too full even for tears. He left the room in great horror of mind, and before he could compose himself, the spirit of his accomplished daughter had taken its flight; I trust into the bosom of that blessed Saviour, whom, though she scarcely knew, yet she loved and honoured. The first thing the parent did, after committing to the earth his last earthly joy, was to procure a New-Testament. This he read diligently and devoutly; and taught by the Holy Spirit from above, is now numbered among the meek and humble followers of the once despised Jesus.